Gravito-Electric Conversion Mechanism of the Second Variety

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Introduction

In addition to this author's publication, which might be considered a "Gravito-Electric Conversion Mechanism of the First Variety" entitled, "Coulomb-Suspended Cubic Proton Grids for Energy Storage" dated 28 September 2022, there is another noteworthy potential pathway for demonstrating that gravitational energy may be converted directly into electrical energy. In the Gravito-Electric Conversion Mechanism of the First Variety, individual protons are arrayed in a cubic grid, suspended by Coulomb Force Lines projected by a cube composed of positively charged lead modified to take on a crystalline structure or other positively-charged, crystalline metals. In that mechanism, electrons can be stored amongst the hydrogen atoms and the forced proximity of the atoms causes the atoms to behave as a supercapacitor capable of storing many more electrons than the number of protons. In that mechanism, the electrons move turbulently about whilst the protons remain stationary. This produces Self-Amplifying Spontaneous Emission events which ultimately cause this type of voltage cell to be able to recharge itself and produce heat which could be converted back into electrical energy, as well.

This paper will address itself to a second variety of Gravito-Electric Conversion made possible given the availability of a few simple components, some of which were recently developed by this author.

Abstract

This author already published a paper on the topic of efficient light-to-heat conversion which would likely be more efficient than the use of conventional electric heaters predicated upon striking bespoke bleaching agents with light. Certain bleaching agents become unusually hot when hit with light; a known but under-studied phenomenon. In this author's publication of 4 May 2023 (ibid.,) it was explained that the phenomenon of bleach superheating in reaction to light produces more energy than it should given the amount of input energy. Bleaches, generally being light in color, should not become so heated in reaction to light except in the presence of some unseen phenomenon producing this heat. In that paper, it was postulated that the presence of a central, positively charged atom within a molecular structure in which that atom is surrounded by negatively charged atoms creates a system in which any perturbation to the electron clouds of the exterior, electron-rich atoms results in the electrons being kicked off of those electron clouds and pulled through Coulomb attraction toward the central, positively charged atom. As the electrons pass through, they perturb the central atom's nucleus, generating heat. Rather than remaining in orbit around the central atom, the intrinsic properties of the atom cause the electrons to keep moving until they fall into the orbit of one of the other exterior atoms. In addition to standard light-to-heat conversion through resonance, photons passing through

bleaching agents may perturb multiple electrons, resulting in many electron-nucleus resonances in addition to the expected photon-nucleus resonance.

In the case of sodium hypochlorite, the positively charged atom is on the end rather than in the center, but the heating effect is yet detectable. Other bleaching agents would likely exhibit this behavior in an even more pronounced fashion and, as I postulated in that publication, an X-shaped molecule featuring four negatively charged atoms attached at four points to a positively-charged atom would likely be most efficient at fostering this type of conversion which, although superficially appearing to be light-to-heat, is actually a light-catalyzed gravito-thermal conversion.

In order for this to ultimately result in the net generation of electricity, a highly efficient thermoelectric conversion mechanism, sc. the converter described in 8 June 2025 must be used in order to convert the heat from the bleach-based liquid electrolyte back into current.

Some frequencies of light and intensities of light may prove more effective than others and which is most efficient would depend upon the bleaching agent used. The LED used would need to be highly efficient and the electrolytic solution would need to reside within a container which is optically reflective and light-permissive in only one direction at the point at which the LED light enters the container so that the light has as many opportunities as possible to interact with the electrolyte. Thermal paste could be used to enhance conductivity between the electrolyte container and the thermoelectric plate.

Conclusion

Although it is difficult to produce light emitting diodes and thermoelectric converters which are totally efficient, it seems apparent to this author that bleach overheating reactions are the result of unseen gravito-thermal conversions produced by the excitability of the electrons in the negatively charged atoms of the bleaching agents in conjunction with the natural resistance of the positively charged component to retaining more than a single valence electron as well as the tendency for lower shells to be electron-deficient. The introduction of light to certain types of molecules such as bleaching agents can result in a sustained volley of electrons internally, within the bleaching molecule which produces heat which can ultimately be traced to gravity.

Whereas SASE effects constitute direct gravito-electric conversion, this mechanism constitutes an alternative in which an intermediary gravito-thermal step is necessarily involved but made practical for energy-generation by the newfound efficiency of LEDs and thermoelectric structures.

Gravito-Electric Converters would be far more sensible than solar panels for electrical generation at the location of usage and, even in the event of a failure of the gravito-electric component, the thermoelectric component could continue to generate modest amounts of power through contact with comparatively warm air or coupling with the ground.